

الرياضيات البحتة

الجزء الخاص بالإجابات

2022



الجبر و الهندسة الفراغية

المحكمة

إعداد نخبة من خبراء التعليم

3

ثانوى



## التباديل والتوافيق و نظرية ذات الحدين



















100































المسألة ١٠  
 إذا كان  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$ ، فاحسب قيمة  $\frac{xy}{x+y}$ .

**الحل:**  

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\frac{y+x}{xy} = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$z(x+y) = xy$$

$$\frac{xy}{x+y} = z$$

المسألة ١١  
 إذا كان  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$ ، فاحسب قيمة  $\frac{xy}{x+y}$ .

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**المسألة ١٥**  
 إذا كان  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$ ، فاحسب قيمة  $\frac{xy}{x+y}$ .

المسألة ١٦  
 إذا كان  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$ ، فاحسب قيمة  $\frac{xy}{x+y}$ .

**الحل:**  

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$$z(x+y) = xy$$

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**المسألة ١٧**  
 إذا كان  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$ ، فاحسب قيمة  $\frac{xy}{x+y}$ .

المسألة ١٨  
 إذا كان  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$ ، فاحسب قيمة  $\frac{xy}{x+y}$ .

**الحل:**  

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\frac{y+x}{xy} = \frac{1}{z}$$

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**المسألة ١٩**  
 إذا كان  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$ ، فاحسب قيمة  $\frac{xy}{x+y}$ .

أخبار سحرية

2  
الوحدة

الأعداد المركبة

















Handwritten text in Arabic script, organized in two columns. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a detailed account. Several red dots are visible, likely serving as markers or highlights.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, organized in two columns. The text is dense and appears to be a list or a detailed account. Several red dots are visible, likely serving as markers or highlights.

Handwritten mathematical derivations on page 7, including various algebraic expressions and equations. The page is divided into two main columns of text.

Top left section:

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) - \frac{1}{2} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) - \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 + 2x_1x_2 + \dots + 2x_{n-1}x_n)$$

Top right section:

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) - \frac{1}{2} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^2$$

Middle left section:

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) - \frac{1}{2} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^2$$

Middle right section:

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) - \frac{1}{2} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^2$$

Bottom left section:

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) - \frac{1}{2} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^2$$

Bottom right section:

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) - \frac{1}{2} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^2$$

Handwritten mathematical derivations on page 8, continuing the algebraic work from page 7. The page is divided into two main columns of text.

Top left section:

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) - \frac{1}{2} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^2$$

Top right section:

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2) - \frac{1}{2} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^2$$

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[illegible]

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left( \gamma \left( \frac{1}{x} - \theta \right) + \gamma \left( \frac{1}{x} - \theta \right) \right)_\alpha \\
 &= \left( \frac{\gamma \left( \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{x} \right) + \gamma \left( \frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\gamma \frac{1}{\theta} + \gamma \frac{1}{\theta}} \right)_\alpha \\
 \text{Hence } \mathcal{L}^{-1} &= \left( \frac{\gamma \frac{1}{\theta} - \gamma \frac{1}{\theta}}{\gamma \frac{1}{\theta} - \gamma \frac{1}{\theta}} \right)_\alpha \\
 \mathcal{L}^{-1} : (3)_- &= (3)_- = \frac{\partial \lambda}{-\lambda} - \frac{\partial \lambda}{\lambda} \circ \\
 &= \frac{\partial \lambda}{-\lambda} - \frac{\partial \lambda}{\lambda} \circ \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\lambda} ((\lambda \gamma \theta - 1) - (\lambda \gamma \theta \gamma \theta)) \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\lambda} (\gamma \lambda \theta + \gamma \lambda \theta) \\
 &= (\circ (\gamma - \theta + \gamma \gamma - \theta))_{-1} \\
 (3)_{-1} &= (\circ (\gamma \theta - \gamma \gamma \theta))_{-1} \\
 &= \frac{\partial \lambda}{-\lambda} + \frac{\partial \lambda}{\lambda} \circ \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\lambda} ((\lambda \gamma \theta - 1) - (\lambda \gamma \theta \gamma \theta))
 \end{aligned}$$

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad f &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3} \\ \text{(c)} \quad f &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3} \\ \text{(d)} \quad f &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3} \end{aligned}$$

[illegible]













$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$$

$$f'(x) = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{6}{x^4}$$

$$f'''(x) = -\frac{24}{x^5}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{240}{x^6}$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = -\frac{2880}{x^7}$$

$$f^{(6)}(x) = \frac{40320}{x^8}$$

$$f^{(7)}(x) = -\frac{67200}{x^9}$$

$$f^{(8)}(x) = \frac{103680}{x^{10}}$$

$$f^{(9)}(x) = -\frac{1864320}{x^{11}}$$

$$f^{(10)}(x) = \frac{3628800}{x^{12}}$$

$$f^{(11)}(x) = -\frac{8467200}{x^{13}}$$

$$f^{(12)}(x) = \frac{16934400}{x^{14}}$$

$$f^{(13)}(x) = -\frac{40819200}{x^{15}}$$

$$f^{(14)}(x) = \frac{81638400}{x^{16}}$$

$$f^{(15)}(x) = -\frac{163276800}{x^{17}}$$

$$f^{(16)}(x) = \frac{326553600}{x^{18}}$$

$$f^{(17)}(x) = -\frac{653107200}{x^{19}}$$

$$f^{(18)}(x) = \frac{1306214400}{x^{20}}$$

$$f^{(19)}(x) = -\frac{2612428800}{x^{21}}$$

$$f^{(20)}(x) = \frac{5224857600}{x^{22}}$$

$$f^{(21)}(x) = -\frac{10449715200}{x^{23}}$$

$$f^{(22)}(x) = \frac{20899430400}{x^{24}}$$

$$f^{(23)}(x) = -\frac{41798860800}{x^{25}}$$

$$f^{(24)}(x) = \frac{83597721600}{x^{26}}$$

$$f^{(25)}(x) = -\frac{167195443200}{x^{27}}$$

$$f^{(26)}(x) = \frac{334390886400}{x^{28}}$$

$$f^{(27)}(x) = -\frac{668781772800}{x^{29}}$$

$$f^{(28)}(x) = \frac{1337563545600}{x^{30}}$$

$$f^{(29)}(x) = -\frac{2675127091200}{x^{31}}$$

$$f^{(30)}(x) = \frac{5350254182400}{x^{32}}$$

$$f^{(31)}(x) = -\frac{10700508364800}{x^{33}}$$

$$f^{(32)}(x) = \frac{21401016729600}{x^{34}}$$

$$f^{(33)}(x) = -\frac{42802033459200}{x^{35}}$$

$$f^{(34)}(x) = \frac{85604066918400}{x^{36}}$$

$$f^{(35)}(x) = -\frac{171208133836800}{x^{37}}$$

$$f^{(36)}(x) = \frac{342416267673600}{x^{38}}$$

$$f^{(37)}(x) = -\frac{684832535347200}{x^{39}}$$

$$f^{(38)}(x) = \frac{1369665070694400}{x^{40}}$$

$$f^{(39)}(x) = -\frac{2739330141388800}{x^{41}}$$

$$f^{(40)}(x) = \frac{5478660282777600}{x^{42}}$$

$$f^{(41)}(x) = -\frac{10957320565555200}{x^{43}}$$

$$f^{(42)}(x) = \frac{21914641131110400}{x^{44}}$$

$$f^{(43)}(x) = -\frac{43829282262220800}{x^{45}}$$

$$f^{(44)}(x) = \frac{87658564524441600}{x^{46}}$$

$$f^{(45)}(x) = -\frac{175317129048883200}{x^{47}}$$

$$f^{(46)}(x) = \frac{350634258097766400}{x^{48}}$$

$$f^{(47)}(x) = -\frac{701268516195532800}{x^{49}}$$

$$f^{(48)}(x) = \frac{1402537032391065600}{x^{50}}$$

$$f^{(49)}(x) = -\frac{2805074064782131200}{x^{51}}$$

$$f^{(50)}(x) = \frac{5610148129564262400}{x^{52}}$$

$$f^{(51)}(x) = -\frac{11220296259128524800}{x^{53}}$$

$$f^{(52)}(x) = \frac{22440592518257049600}{x^{54}}$$

$$f^{(53)}(x) = -\frac{44881185036514099200}{x^{55}}$$

$$f^{(54)}(x) = \frac{89762370073028198400}{x^{56}}$$

$$f^{(55)}(x) = -\frac{179524740146056396800}{x^{57}}$$

$$f^{(56)}(x) = \frac{359049480292112793600}{x^{58}}$$

$$f^{(57)}(x) = -\frac{718098960584225587200}{x^{59}}$$

$$f^{(58)}(x) = \frac{1436197921168451174400}{x^{60}}$$

$$f^{(59)}(x) = -\frac{2872395842336902348800}{x^{61}}$$

$$f^{(60)}(x) = \frac{5744791684673804697600}{x^{62}}$$

$$f^{(61)}(x) = -\frac{11489583369347609395200}{x^{63}}$$

$$f^{(62)}(x) = \frac{22979166738695218790400}{x^{64}}$$

$$f^{(63)}(x) = -\frac{45958333477390437580800}{x^{65}}$$

$$f^{(64)}(x) = \frac{91916666954780875161600}{x^{66}}$$

$$f^{(65)}(x) = -\frac{183833333909561750323200}{x^{67}}$$

$$f^{(66)}(x) = \frac{367666667819123500646400}{x^{68}}$$

$$f^{(67)}(x) = -\frac{735333335638247001292800}{x^{69}}$$

$$f^{(68)}(x) = \frac{1470666671276494002585600}{x^{70}}$$

$$f^{(69)}(x) = -\frac{2941333342552988005171200}{x^{71}}$$

$$f^{(70)}(x) = \frac{5882666685105976010342400}{x^{72}}$$

$$f^{(71)}(x) = -\frac{11765333370211952020684800}{x^{73}}$$

$$f^{(72)}(x) = \frac{23530666740423904041369600}{x^{74}}$$

$$f^{(73)}(x) = -\frac{47061333480847808082739200}{x^{75}}$$

$$f^{(74)}(x) = \frac{94122666961695616165478400}{x^{76}}$$

$$f^{(75)}(x) = -\frac{188245333923391232330956800}{x^{77}}$$

$$f^{(76)}(x) = \frac{376490667846782464661913600}{x^{78}}$$

$$f^{(77)}(x) = -\frac{752981335693564929323827200}{x^{79}}$$

$$f^{(78)}(x) = \frac{1505962671387129858647654400}{x^{80}}$$

$$f^{(79)}(x) = -\frac{3011925342774259717295308800}{x^{81}}$$

$$f^{(80)}(x) = \frac{6023850685548519434590617600}{x^{82}}$$

$$f^{(81)}(x) = -\frac{12047701371097038869181235200}{x^{83}}$$

$$f^{(82)}(x) = \frac{24095402742194077738362470400}{x^{84}}$$

$$f^{(83)}(x) = -\frac{48190805484388155476724940800}{x^{85}}$$

$$f^{(84)}(x) = \frac{96381610968776310953449881600}{x^{86}}$$

$$f^{(85)}(x) = -\frac{192763221937552621906899763200}{x^{87}}$$

$$f^{(86)}(x) = \frac{385526443875105243813799526400}{x^{88}}$$

$$f^{(87)}(x) = -\frac{771052887750210487627599052800}{x^{89}}$$

$$f^{(88)}(x) = \frac{1542105775500420975255198105600}{x^{90}}$$

$$f^{(89)}(x) = -\frac{308421155100084195051039621$$

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]











الممسوحة ضوئياً بـ CamScanner













444

444

[illegible]











[illegible]

$$\therefore \vec{u} = \frac{\lambda(\vec{v})}{\lambda \mp \sqrt{b^2 - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}}} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda \mp \sqrt{b^2 - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}}}$$

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{① } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 - 1 \\ & = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ & \therefore \text{② } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 - 1 \\ & = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ & \therefore \text{③ } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 - 1 \\ & = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ & \therefore \text{④ } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 - 1 \\ & = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ & \therefore \text{⑤ } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 - 1 \\ & = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ & \therefore \text{⑥ } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 - 1 \\ & = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ & \therefore \text{⑦ } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 - 1 \\ & = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ & \therefore \text{⑧ } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 - 1 \\ & = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ & \therefore \text{⑨ } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 - 1 \\ & = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ & \therefore \text{⑩ } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 - 1 \\ & = 1 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

③  $\therefore$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= (1 + \gamma) \begin{vmatrix} - & \gamma & \gamma & - \\ \gamma & - & \gamma & - \\ - & \gamma & - & \gamma \\ \gamma & - & \gamma & - \end{vmatrix} = 16 \gamma^2 \gamma^2 \gamma^2 \gamma^2$$

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{1) } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 \\ 1 & \alpha^2 & \alpha \end{vmatrix} = 1 \\
 & \text{2) } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 + 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 \\ 1 & \alpha & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 - \alpha} \end{vmatrix} \quad (\alpha^2 - \alpha^2) \\
 & \quad (\alpha^2 - \alpha^2) + (\alpha^2 - \alpha^2) \\
 & \text{3) } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha + \alpha & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1} \\ 1 & \alpha + \alpha & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 - \alpha} \\ 1 & \alpha & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 - \alpha} \end{vmatrix} \\
 & \quad \text{R}_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2 \\
 & \text{4) } \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \alpha & \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha+1)(\alpha+1)} \\ \alpha & \alpha + 1 & \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

[illegible]

$$-\int \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = -\int \frac{1}{x^2} \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

(1) (2)

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 101 & 0 \\ 101 & 0 & 11 \\ 12 & 110 & 10 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{III} \\
 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| \\
 \\
 \text{IV} \\
 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| \quad \eta(\lambda) = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 \\
 \\
 \text{V} \\
 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right|
 \end{array}$$





$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

12-7  
1. - (1, 2) (3, 4)

11-11-11

91

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1-1-1-1-1







لممسوحة ضوئياً بـ CamScanner



المستشار محمد عبد الوهاب



المهندسة والمباني  
في ثلاثة أبعاد

أخبار من الأردن

1

العدد

أخبارات  
المهندسة المرافقة

ثانياً



$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( (1-x_1)^2 + (1-x_2)^2 + (1-x_3)^2 + (1-x_4)^2 + (1-x_5)^2 + (1-x_6)^2 + (1-x_7)^2 + (1-x_8)^2 + (1-x_9)^2 + (1-x_{10})^2 \right)$$

$\therefore 1 - a = 3$  எனவே  $a = -2$   
 $\therefore (1 - a)^2 + 1 + (-2 + 1) = (3 + 1 + 1)$   
 $1 - a = 3$   $a = -2$   
 $(1 - a)_1 + 1 + 1 = 3$   $(1 - a)_1 = 1$   
 $\therefore (1 - a)_2 = 1$   
 $(1 - a)^2 + 1 + 1 = 3$   
 $\therefore (1 - a)_3 = 1$

$$(-1 - 1)^2 + (-1 - 1)^2 + (-2 - 1)^2 = 4$$

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} & -x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 - 3x_5 - 3x_6 = 0 \\ & \therefore \text{Basis of } W \\ & \therefore A \cdot I = 3I \quad \therefore I = A \\ & A \cdot I + A = A \\ & x_1 + x_2 + 3 + 3I + 3A - 3I = 0 \\ & \therefore (3, 1, 1) \in W \\ & \therefore 3I + x_1 + 3A - 3I = 0 \quad \therefore A = -x_1 \\ & \therefore (1, -1, 1) \in W \\ & 3I + A = 0 \quad A = -3I \\ & \therefore 1(1, 3, 1) \in W \\ & \text{Basis of } W = \{(3, 1, 1), (1, -1, 1), (1, 3, 1)\} \\ & \therefore \dim W = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (2 - 1) \cdot 1 = 1 \\
 &(-1 - 1) \cdot 1 = -2 \\
 &1 \\
 &= (2 - 1) \cdot 1 = 1 \\
 &(-1 - 1) \cdot 1 = -2 \\
 &1 \\
 &= (2 - 1) \cdot 1 = 1 \\
 &(-1 - 1) \cdot 1 = -2 \\
 &1 \\
 &= (2 - 1) \cdot 1 = 1 \\
 &(-1 - 1) \cdot 1 = -2 \\
 &1
 \end{aligned}$$

[illegible]

[illegible]

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1 \geq 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_y + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_z + 1 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (1, -1, 2) \\ -1 = -1 & \quad -1 = -1 & \quad 2 = 2 \\ -1 + 1 = 0 & \quad 1 + 1 = 2 & \quad 1 + 2 = 3 \\ \frac{1}{-1+1} = 0 & \quad \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} & \quad \frac{1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \left( \frac{1}{-1+1}, \frac{1}{1+1}, \frac{1}{1+2} \right) = (0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}) \\ \therefore (0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \vec{r} = \sqrt{1+1+\dots} = \sqrt{2}$   
 ④  $\vec{r} = (1, -1, \dots)$   
 $\therefore \|\vec{r}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + \dots} = \sqrt{2}$   
 $\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1, \dots)$   
 $\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1, \dots)$   
 $\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1, \dots)$   
 ⑤  $\vec{r} = (1, 1, \dots)$   
 $\therefore \|\vec{r}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + \dots} = \sqrt{2}$   
 $\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, \dots)$   
 $\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, \dots)$   
 ⑥  $\vec{r} = (1, 1, \dots)$   
 $\therefore \|\vec{r}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + \dots} = \sqrt{2}$   
 $\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, \dots)$   
 $\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, \dots)$

$\text{Homomorphism: } (-1 - 1)_1 + (\sigma + 1)_2 + (2 - 1)_3 = 1$   
 $\text{if } |3 - 1| = 1$   
 $\text{Homomorphism: } (-1 + 1)_1 + (\sigma + 1)_2 + (2 - 2)_3 = 1$   
 $\therefore \text{if } |-1| = 1$   
 $(-1 + 1)_1 + (\sigma - 1)_2 + (2 - 1)_3 = 1$   
 $\therefore \text{Homomorphism:}$   
 $\text{if } 1 = 1$   
 $\therefore \text{Homomorphism: } (-1 - 1)_1 + \sigma_2 + 2_3 = 1$   
 $\therefore \text{Homomorphism: } \sigma_1 + 2_3 = 1$

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned} \because \lambda \Gamma_1 - \omega &= \sigma_1 \\ \Gamma_1 + \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \omega &= \sigma_2 \\ \because \Gamma &= \sigma = \omega = \frac{\gamma}{\lambda} (\omega + \lambda \lambda) \\ \therefore \sigma &= \frac{\gamma}{\lambda} (\omega + \lambda \lambda), \omega = \frac{\gamma}{\lambda} (\omega + \lambda \lambda) \\ (\cdot, \cdot, \cdot) \in \mathbb{R}^3, (\cdot, \cdot, \cdot) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \therefore \Gamma &= \frac{\gamma}{\lambda} (\omega + \lambda \lambda) \\ \lambda \lambda + \cdot + \cdot + \gamma \Gamma + \cdot + \cdot + \omega &= \cdot \\ (1, \cdot, \cdot) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \\ + \lambda \omega \gamma + \omega &= \cdot \\ -\Gamma_1 + \sigma_1 + \gamma_2 + \lambda \Gamma - \omega + \lambda \sigma \omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -x_1 + x_2 + z_1 + 3x - y - w + 3z = 0 \\
 & \therefore \text{Hessien:} \\
 & H(x) = H(x) : \therefore f = Ax, \quad A = -yA \\
 & \therefore A \cdot f + 3z = -yA \quad (2) \\
 & L \cdot f + yA = -yA \\
 & y + y_1 + y_2 + L \cdot f + yA + yA = 0 \\
 & \therefore (y, y, -y) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \\
 & \therefore y + 3z = yA \quad (3) \\
 & \therefore y \cdot f + yA = yA \\
 & y_1 + y_1 + y - y \cdot f - yA - 1 = 0 \\
 & \therefore (-y, -y, y) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \\
 & A = -y \\
 & (y, y, y) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \therefore y + yA + y = 0 \\
 & (y, y, y) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \therefore y = 0 \\
 & \quad + yA + y = 0 \\
 & -x_1 + x_2 + z_1 + y \cdot f + yA + yA \\
 & \therefore \text{Hessien:}
 \end{aligned}$$

[illegible]













12



















الممسوحة ضوئياً بـ CamScanner



$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow (A + (-1) \cdot A) + (A + A + \dots + A) \\ & \Rightarrow (A + A + \dots + A) \\ & \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{-1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \dots + \frac{1}{1} \right) \\ & \Rightarrow 1 \cdot (A + A + \dots + A) = \frac{1}{1} \\ & \Rightarrow (A + A + \dots + A) \cdot (A + A + \dots + A) \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = (A + A + \dots + A) \\ & \Rightarrow 1 = (A + A + \dots + A) \end{aligned}$$

$\vec{a} = (1, 1, -1)$   
 $\vec{b} = (-1, 1, 1)$   
 $\vec{c} = (1, -1, 1)$   
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -1 + 1 - 1 = -1$   
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 1 - 1 - 1 = -1$   
 $\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = -1 - 1 + 1 = -1$   
 $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{3}$   
 $|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$   
 $|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$   
 $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{3}$   
 $\theta = \cos^{-1}(-\frac{1}{3})$

1.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) &= 2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 2x(-y) + 2y(x) = -2xy + 2xy = 0 \\ \therefore \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 &= 0 \quad \therefore 0 \cdot \mathbf{e}^1 + \mathbf{e}^2 = -\mathbf{e}^1 \\ -1 - 0 - 0 &= -1 \quad \therefore 0 \cdot \mathbf{e}^1 - \mathbf{e}^2 = -\mathbf{e}^2 \\ 1 - 1 + 0 &= 0 \quad \therefore \mathbf{e}^1 = 0 \\ &+ \mathbf{e}^2 (0 - 1 - 0 - 1) \\ (1 - 1 - 0 + 0) &= \mathbf{e}^1 \cdot (1 - 1 - 0 + 0) = \mathbf{e}^1 \cdot (0 - 0 - 0 - 0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 2\alpha^2 + 1 &= 4\alpha^2 + 4 \\ -1 + \alpha^2 - 1 + \alpha^2 &= 1 \quad (1) \\ -1 + \alpha^2 &= 3\alpha^2 + 1 \\ \alpha^2 - 1 &= 4\alpha^2 + 4 \quad \therefore 4\alpha^2 - 4\alpha^2 = 0 \quad (1) \\ \therefore 0 &= 0 \\ \therefore 2 &= 4\alpha^2 + 4 \\ \therefore \alpha^2 &= 4\alpha^2 + 4 \quad \therefore \alpha^2 = 3\alpha^2 + 1 \\ \therefore \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - 1} &= \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2 - 1} = \alpha^2 \\ \therefore \alpha^2 &= 4\alpha^2 - 1 \quad \therefore \alpha^2 = -4\alpha^2 \quad \therefore 3 = 3\alpha^2 + 1 \\ \therefore \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + 1} &= \frac{-1}{\alpha^2} = \frac{3}{2 - 1} = \alpha^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lambda \times \frac{0}{\lambda} - \lambda \times \frac{0}{\lambda} &= -1 - \lambda \\ \therefore \lambda \times \frac{0}{\lambda} - \lambda \times \frac{0}{\lambda} &= -1 - \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 + 10^1 &= -10^1 + 1 \\ + 10^1 &= 10^1 \quad \therefore 10^1 - 10^1 = -1(1) \\ \therefore \text{[The result is:]} \\ -10^1 + 10^1 &= -10^1 + 1 + 10^1 = 10^1 - 1 \\ \therefore -10^1 = \frac{-1}{10^1 - 1} = \frac{1}{1 - 10^1} = 10^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (1 + 0 + 1) - (1 + 1 + 1) = (1 + 1 + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b)^2 &= (a+b)(a+b) \\ &= (a+b)a + (a+b)b \\ &= a^2 + ba + ab + b^2 \\ &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\bullet$  行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$  :  $\frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\bullet$   $-1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -1 + 1 = 0$  (1, 1, 1)  
 $\bullet$  行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$   
 $\bullet$  行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$  :  $\frac{1}{2} = 1 \cdot (-1 \cdot -0 + 1 \cdot 1)$   
 $\bullet$  行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$  :  $\frac{1}{2} = (-1 \cdot -0 + 1 \cdot 1)$   
 $\bullet$  行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$  :  $\frac{1}{2} = (-1 \cdot -0 + 1 \cdot 1)$   
 $\bullet$   $(-1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1) = (1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1) + 1 \cdot (-1 + 1 \cdot 1)$   
 $\bullet$   $(1 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 1) \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 0$



$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+2+1 \\ 2+1+1 \\ 3+1+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $|\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}| = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{56} = 2\sqrt{14}$   
 $\cos \theta = \frac{(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c})}{|\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}|^2} = \frac{56}{56} = 1$   
 $\theta = 0^\circ$

$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 = 8$   
 $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{14}$   
 $|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}$   
 $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$   
 $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}} \right)$

$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 = 8$   
 $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{14}$   
 $|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{6}$   
 $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{c}|} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$   
 $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}} \right)$

$\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 = 4$   
 $|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}$   
 $|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{6}$   
 $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}}{|\vec{b}| |\vec{c}|} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{2}{3}$   
 $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)$

$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 8, \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 8, \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 4$   
 $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{14}, |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{6}, |\vec{c}| = \sqrt{6}$   
 $\cos \theta_{ab} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$   
 $\cos \theta_{ac} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$   
 $\cos \theta_{bc} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 8, \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 8, \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 4$   
 $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{14}, |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{6}, |\vec{c}| = \sqrt{6}$   
 $\cos \theta_{ab} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$   
 $\cos \theta_{ac} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$   
 $\cos \theta_{bc} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 8, \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 8, \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 4$   
 $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{14}, |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{6}, |\vec{c}| = \sqrt{6}$   
 $\cos \theta_{ab} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$   
 $\cos \theta_{ac} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$   
 $\cos \theta_{bc} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 8, \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 8, \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 4$   
 $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{14}, |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{6}, |\vec{c}| = \sqrt{6}$   
 $\cos \theta_{ab} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$   
 $\cos \theta_{ac} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$   
 $\cos \theta_{bc} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{2}{3}$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = x \times \vec{r}_0 = x \cdot \vec{r}_0 \text{ (موجهة المحاور)}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \sqrt{(x^2) + (y^2)} = \sqrt{1+0} = 1$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = 1 \text{ (موجهة المحاور)}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = 1 \text{ (موجهة المحاور)}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{\sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = (-1, -1, -1, -1, -1)$$

$$\vec{r} = (0, 1, 1) + \vec{r} (1, 1, -1)$$

$$\vec{r} = (0, 1, 1) + \vec{r} (1, 1, -1)$$

$$= \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1} = \sqrt{5}$$

31

$$= \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = (-1, -1, -1, -1, -1)$$

$$+ \vec{r} (1, 1, -1)$$

$$\vec{r} = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$\vec{r} = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$\vec{r} = (-1, 1, 0)$$

31



$$(-1+1)_1 + (0-1)_2 + (3+1)_3 = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = (-1, 1, -1)$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = (-1, 1, -1)$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = (-1, 1, -1)$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = (-1, 1, -1)$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = (-1, 1, -1)$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = (-1, 1, -1)$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{\sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2}}$$

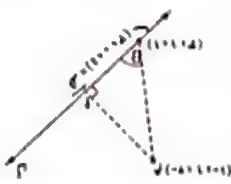
$$\vec{r} = (1, 1, 1) - (-1, 1, -1)$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = (2, 0, 2)$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = (2, 0, 2)$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = (2, 0, 2)$$

31



$$= \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}$$

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$$\therefore \vec{r} = \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \sqrt{1+1+1+1+1}$$

31

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

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$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

31

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

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$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

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$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

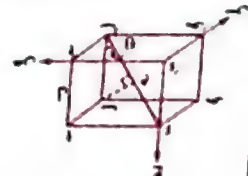
$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

31



$$(1-1+1) \cdot \vec{r} = 1 \cdot \vec{r} = 1 \cdot \vec{r}$$

$$(1-1+1) \cdot \vec{r} = (1-1+1) \cdot \vec{r}$$

31

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

31

$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

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31

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31

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31

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$$\therefore \vec{r} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{11}}$$

















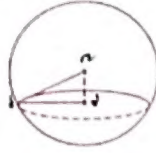


مركز الكرة هو  $(0, 0, 0)$  والكرة تمر بـ  $(1, 1, 1)$  و  $(-1, -1, -1)$

$$= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

طول نصف قطر الكرة هو

$$(1, 1, 1) \text{ و } (-1, -1, -1)$$



$$\frac{11}{\sqrt{3}} = \text{طول نصف قطر الكرة}$$

$$= 11 \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 11 \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 11 \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{11}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{11\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{\sqrt{11+11}}{11}$$

$$= (1, 1, 1) + (-1, -1, -1)$$

مركز الكرة هو  $(0, 0, 0)$

$$= (1, 1, 1) + (-1, -1, -1)$$

المستويين المتوازيين

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1, -1, -1)$$

المستويين المتوازيين

$$= 11$$

$$= 11$$

$$= 11$$

$$= 11$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \frac{11}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(1, 1, 1) + (-1, -1, -1) = (0, 0, 0)$$

مركز الكرة هو  $(0, 0, 0)$

$$= 11$$

$$= 11$$

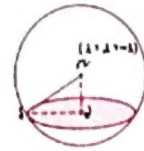
$$= \frac{11}{\sqrt{3}}$$

المستويين المتوازيين

$$= 11$$

$$= 11$$

$$= 11$$



المستويين المتوازيين

$$= 11$$

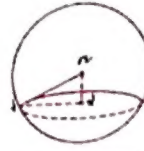
$$= 11$$

$$= 11$$

$$= \frac{11}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= 11$$

$$= 11$$



المستويين المتوازيين

$$= 11$$

$$= \frac{11}{\sqrt{3}}$$

المستويين المتوازيين

$$= 11$$

$$= 11$$

$$= 11$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{11+11}}{11} = \frac{11}{11}$$

$$= 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$= 1$$

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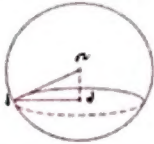


مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$  والقطر  $AB$  في

$$= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3} \text{ وحدة طول.}$$

وطول نصف قطر  $\rho = \sqrt{3}$

مركز الكرة هو  $N(0, 1, 1)$



11

$$\frac{11}{\sqrt{3}} = \rho = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \rho^2 = 3 \Rightarrow 3 = 3 \Rightarrow \rho = \sqrt{3}$$

$$1 = \rho = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \rho^2 = 3 \Rightarrow 3 = 3 \Rightarrow \rho = \sqrt{3}$$

$$0 = (1 - \rho)^2 = 1 - 2\rho + \rho^2 = 1 - 2\sqrt{3} + 3 = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$0 = |1 - \rho| = |1 - \sqrt{3}| = \sqrt{3} - 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{|1 - \sqrt{3}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1+3+3}}{|1 + 1(1) + 1(1) - 1|}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{1+3+3}}{|1 + 1(1) + 1(1) - 1|}$$

$$\vec{r} = (1, 0, 0) + (0, -1, 1) = (1, -1, 1)$$

مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1, 1, 1)$$

3) مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

$$\therefore \rho = 1$$

$$0 = (1 - \rho)^2 = 1 - 2\rho + \rho^2 = 1 - 2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \rho = 0$$

$$\therefore \rho = 1$$

4) مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

$$0 = (1 - \rho)^2 = 1 - 2\rho + \rho^2 = 1 - 2 + 1 = 0$$

مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

$$\therefore \rho = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - (-1)}}{|1 + 1(1) + 1(1) - 1|}$$

مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

$$\therefore \rho = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

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$$\therefore \rho = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

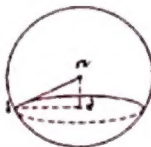
$$\therefore \rho = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

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مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

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مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - (-1)}}{|1 + 1(1) + 1(1) - 1|}$$

مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

$$= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \rho = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

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$$= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \rho = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 - (-1)} = \sqrt{3}$$

مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$

مستويًا يقطع مستوى مركزه  $O$



بالمكتبات

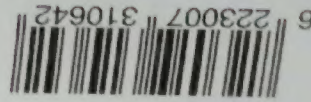
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